

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—215 Fourteenth st.

Telephone Calls.  
Business Office.....138 | Editorial Room.....242

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.  
Daily only, one month.....\$ .70  
Daily only, three months.....2.00  
Daily only, one year.....8.00  
Daily, including Sunday, one year.....10.00  
Sunday only, one year.....2.00

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.  
Daily, per week, by carrier.....15 cts  
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier.....20 cts  
WEEKLY.  
Per year.....\$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.  
Subscribers with any of our numerous agents or send  
subscriptions to the  
JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in  
this paper must, on an eight-page paper  
a postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-  
page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign  
postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in  
this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-  
companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL  
Can be found at the following places:  
PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard  
de Capotoul.  
NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.  
PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster  
avenue.  
CHICAGO—Palmer House.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.  
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of  
Third and Jefferson streets.  
ST. LOUIS—Union News Co., Union Depot.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt  
House.

## SIXTEEN PAGES

SUMMER has come again, and prob-  
ably this time it has come to stay.

NEXT year the managers of the May  
Music Festival will make sure that they  
are dealing with men of honor.

The world's fair as an exhibition may  
not yet be complete as a whole, but all  
the space is filled in the department of  
rows.

The word comes from Washington:  
"Indiana has got its share of the offices." And yet not one Democrat in twenty  
who wanted something has been within  
sight of it.

HEREAFTER no Republican who wore  
the blue thirty years ago can serve on a  
pension medical board, but the prohibition  
does not extend to those who did not  
wear the color of the Union and as-  
sail its flag.

THE men who have been charged with  
the arrangements for the National En-  
campment are too busy to issue procla-  
mations concerning what they are doing,  
but those who inquire must be satisfied  
with the nature and the progress of the  
great work.

NOW that the administration has so  
handsomely received the Spanish prin-  
cess and is so royally entertaining her  
in Washington, the President can afford  
to gratify the Spanish hidalgoes by re-  
turning the call which the princess will  
make upon him.

THE fact that more silver was export-  
ed last week than gold should not lead  
the enthusiastic admirer of the 412-  
grain dollar to assume that the price of  
the white metal is rapidly advancing to  
the point where the silver dollar will be  
worth as much as the gold one in mer-  
chandise.

ONE of the editors at Chicago read a  
poem the other day in which he declared  
that "A Drop of Ink Makes Millions  
Think." That may be the poet's view,  
but the average working newspaper man  
knows by experience that an average  
editor or reporter can stir up a fair  
sized disturbance with a bit of lead  
pencil.

THE Republican Legislature of Penn-  
sylvania has passed a free text-book  
bill for all public schools. It was pre-  
dicted that Catholic influence would be  
arrayed against the measure, but so far  
from that, the passage of the measure is  
due largely to the earnest advocacy of  
Mr. Powerly, the head of the Knights  
of Labor, who is a Catholic.

A FEW sharp-witted Chinamen in a  
Colorado town not only registered once,  
but three times on different days, sold  
the extra certificates they received to  
the Six Companies, and now three al-  
mond-eyed heathens are in the country  
where there was one a few months since.  
The Six Companies seem not to have  
made the most of their opportunity, as  
they might have had each of their men  
register twice and thereby doubled the  
number of their followers.

THE removal of two letter carriers in  
this city for inability to perform the  
work required of them in the allotted  
time of eight hours a day will probably  
cause some comment, especially as both  
the men removed are veterans and were  
wounded during the war. This gives  
them peculiar claims to sympathy, but  
it must be remembered that the de-  
mands of the public service are inexor-  
able, and if for any reason whatever a  
person is unable to comply with them  
he cannot complain if he is required to  
give way to one who can. The delivery  
service requires active, alert men, and  
it would not do to let it become weight-  
ed down with men, however deserving in  
other respects, who cannot perform the  
service in the allotted time.

At the present time two large outdoor  
meetings are being held in this State by  
two branches of a church known as  
Dunkards. They are very large assem-  
blages, and show, during the past few  
years, a growth which some of the  
larger and more popular denominations  
cannot claim. There is no essential dif-  
ference in the creeds of the two Dunkard  
churches, yet the element which did not  
agree with the regular and established  
body have set up for themselves and are  
now as strong as the regulars. Why do  
not the Briggses and their sympathizers  
follow the example of the Dunkard pro-  
gressives and come out and set up for  
themselves? Professor Briggs and his  
element may or may not be right, but  
the outsider who knows anything about  
the creed and faith of the regular Pres-  
byterian knows that the opinions which  
the Professor has expressed in his pub-

lic addresses are not those of the regu-  
lar Presbyterians. These opinions are  
so hostile to the views and creeds of  
standard Presbyterianism that they can-  
not be reconciled. This being the case,  
why do not the Briggses come out in  
peace and establish a church of their  
own?

## FAILURE OF THE MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The collapse of the May Music Festival  
is most unfortunate in every point  
of view. It will be a great disappoint-  
ment to many who had looked forward  
to a season of rare enjoyment, it places  
the directors in an embarrassing situa-  
tion, on account of expenses and liabil-  
ities incurred, and it will give unfriend-  
ly critics a chance to sneer at the city  
for having, as they will say, undertaken  
something which it could not carry  
through. In all this, however, there is  
large mitigation in the fact that neither  
the city nor the directors are in any way  
responsible for the failure of the festi-  
val. The responsibility rests entirely  
on Mr. Charles E. Locke, a so-called  
musical manager, and Mr. Seidl, leader  
of Seidl's orchestra. These two persons  
deliberately violated their contract with  
the directors of the festival, and did it  
at a time and in a way that rendered it  
impossible for the directors to make  
new arrangements. The latter had  
every reason to suppose they were deal-  
ing with men who at least had sufficient  
personal honor and business integrity  
to comply with a contract, and they  
had no reason to anticipate such  
result as has occurred. They are as  
much disappointed at the outcome as the  
public can be, but they are in no way  
to blame. On the contrary, they are  
entitled to public sympathy and  
support. Out of pure public spirit and  
at considerable personal sacrifice they  
have worked hard to make the festival  
a success, only to find themselves dis-  
appointed at the last moment through  
the faithlessness of others.

The best they can do is to offer the  
public one grand concert to-morrow  
night, with two prime favorite solo  
singers, assisted by a large chorus and  
competent home talent. An attractive  
programme will be presented, and the  
concert ought to be liberally patronized.

## THE ACCURACY OF THE ACTUARY.

The reports of the membership of the  
Grand Army of the Republic in several  
States and the number of deaths in each  
State's membership afford some inter-  
esting suggestions in connection with  
the estimates of Dr. B. A. Gould, actu-  
ary of the United States Sanitary Com-  
mission, of the number of survivors of  
the Union army and navy in the late war  
from year to year. These estimates of  
Dr. Gould have been accepted as the  
most reliable data upon the subject by  
the Record and Pension Office, of which  
Colonel Ainsworth, United States army,  
is the efficient chief. The number of  
survivors of the Union army and navy,  
exclusive of deserters, June 30, 1892, ac-  
cording to this estimate, was 1,236,076,  
and the number June 30, 1893, is given  
as 1,209,965. This shows a decrease by  
death of 26,108 during the year which  
will end June 30, 1893. Thus the death  
rate is 1 in 47.34. The reports of the  
membership and deaths in State depart-  
ments at hand for the year ending Dec.  
31, 1892, present the following figures:

Department.	Members.	Deaths.
Indiana.....	23,909	403
Minnesota.....	8,734	124
Wisconsin.....	13,335	335
Maine.....	9,659	179
Maryland.....	3,278	69

Five Departments.....59,415 1,107  
Thus by the reports referred to there  
were 1,107 deaths in a membership of  
59,414, or 1 to 52.73. At first sight it  
would seem that the actual reports  
would show that the estimates of Dr.  
Gould are not correct, but after mature  
reflection it must be seen that they sus-  
tain the figures of the actuary. The re-  
ports of the deaths in departments are  
made up from the number of deaths re-  
ported by each post. Quite a number of  
posts make no reports, and it is fair  
to assume that the others do not get the  
names of all their members who die  
during a year. Again, there is reason  
to believe that nearly all of the younger  
men who were soldiers in the Union  
army are enrolled in the Grand Army,  
while the death rate among that portion  
of the older veterans who do not belong  
to the Grand Army is greater than the  
rate in its membership, which, aside  
from embracing nearly all the younger  
survivors, also includes a greater num-  
ber of those whose circumstances con-  
tribute to longer life than have those  
of veterans outside the organization.  
Consequently, the figures of the reports  
rather sustain than disprove the accu-  
racy of the estimates of the Record and  
Pension Office, and confirm the judg-  
ment of the actuary, that not a veteran  
will be living fifty years hence, and only  
6,296 in the year 1923.

AN EXPERIMENT IN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY  
MANAGEMENT.

The railroads of Prussia, as is gener-  
ally known, are owned and controlled  
by the government. Those who are ad-  
vocating such ownership and control in  
this country frequently refer to the ex-  
periment in Germany as if it were an  
unqualified success. In the light of an  
article in the current number of the  
Revue des Deux Mondes, such state-  
ments are unqualified assumptions. Mr.  
Munke, the writer of the article, quotes  
copiously from German statesmen and  
writers to show that state management  
has fallen far short of success. Previous  
to 1873 the mixed system of state and  
private ownership was in practice, but  
a large class demanded a change, on  
the ground that private corporations  
managed the railroads with the single  
purpose of securing private profits, and  
consequently ignored popular inter-  
ests. As a result of these repre-  
sentations, the government decided to  
purchase the roads. A very small part  
of the purchase price has been paid, and none of the expected  
reforms have been realized. There has  
been no improvement of the service or  
reduction of fares. On the contrary, it  
is charged that the rolling stock and the  
roadbeds have deteriorated, and that  
the receipts have fallen off in proportion  
to expenses. The German Economist is  
quoted, in which it is charged that from  
1879 to 1889 the roads have been man-

aged in a spirit of parsimony, the num-  
ber of employees has been reduced, while  
outrageously large sums have been  
charged up to "current expenses," and  
the government has not practiced any of  
those financial precautions which it  
imposed upon private corporations. The  
speeches of two prominent members of  
the Reichstag are quoted, in which it is  
maintained that the roads were better  
administered and the public accommo-  
dation superior under the old system to  
what they have been under government  
control.

If such results have followed twelve  
years of government management under  
an arbitrary form of government, and in  
a country of limited area, what ad-  
vantage could be expected from govern-  
ment control in this country, where the  
management would be sure to fall into  
partisan control and where a change of  
parties would be followed by a demand  
for a change in all the employees, in or-  
der to reward the "boys who stood in  
the trenches?" With the idea of "taking  
care" of the men who are now given po-  
sitions on that ground prevailing, what  
sort of railroad service would the people  
get under government management?

## THE HEATHEN IN OUR MIST.

During the past week the officers of  
foreign missionary organizations have  
expressed grave fears lest the Chinese  
government should retaliate and force  
their missionaries to leave the field for  
missionary effort which that country  
presents. Looking over the reports of  
religious denominations which are hold-  
ing their annual meetings, one learns  
that the expenditures have been large,  
and to the average mind, the results  
have been inadequate. Meantime, pass-  
ing events in this country call attention  
to a field more ripe for the harvest.  
In this State and in other States there  
are scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed  
which indicate a lack of Christian teach-  
ing. There appears to be a growing  
element, even in the older portions of  
the country, upon which Christian  
teaching and effort seem to have had  
little effect. Crimes are of frequent oc-  
currence in this and other States, which  
show that in the smaller cities and even  
in farming communities there are scores  
of men who defy law and hate good order  
—toughs and bullies to whom human life  
has no sanctity, and upon whom age  
nor sex has any restraint. They have  
none of the negative virtues which hold  
the natives of China and India in check.  
Nothing but the fear of the law keeps  
them from careers of outlaws. They go  
armed, and low drinking places are  
almost daily the scenes of their savagery.  
Can it be that these men, of whom there  
are hundreds, and probably thousands,  
in this State, have ever been brought  
within the humanizing influence of  
Christian teaching? Nor can it be said  
that they are immigrants, for the reason  
that they are, for the most part,  
natives in this country, and were born  
in the communities to which they are a  
terror or at least a menace.

The lawlessness, brutality and fiend-  
ishness displayed in sections of this  
State bring this matter fresh to the  
public mind. These exhibitions are  
such as should lead the friends of law  
and order, and particularly Chris-  
tian people, to turn their attention  
to them with a view to devising a rem-  
edy, or at least to an inquiry into the  
conditions which produce this state of  
things. The situation, at least, should  
lead those who direct Christian effort  
to take counsel together to devise some  
means of reaching the benighted regions  
of our own country and to the con-  
version of a class of heathen who have  
grown up in the midst of public schools  
and in sight of Christian churches. It  
may be well to call in the mission-  
aries who are laboring to convert pagans  
from idolatry, to the end that their  
efforts may be concentrated upon a  
class of people at home who do not even  
recognize a Supreme Being in any form,  
not even the Joss of the Chinese.

## A RECKLESS EXAGGERATION.

The Boston Evangelical Alliance has  
recently telegraphed Attorney-general  
Olney that "petitioners representing  
forty millions of the best citizens of the  
country" demanded the closing of the  
world's fair on Sunday. If the persons  
who send such dispatches take time to  
calmly consider their declaration, they  
will see that in their zeal to prevent  
what they regard as an infraction of one  
command of the Decalogue they have  
declared their utter disregard of the  
spirit of another equally essential pro-  
hibition contained in the Ten Command-  
ments. In the first place, the number  
of persons in this country over ten years  
of age does not much exceed forty mil-  
lions. All the persons, old and young,  
in the country who are within the direct  
influence of the church are about twenty-  
five millions, and many of these are not  
members. These figures include the  
Catholics, who are six millions. Car-  
dinal Gibbons and other high ecclesi-  
astics in that church favor Sunday  
opening. To these must be added the  
persons who belong to or attend and  
support churches whose members really in  
favor of Sunday opening. Quite a large  
number of Protestant clergymen, repre-  
senting large church organizations, have  
declared that there can be no objection  
to Sunday opening. Furthermore, there  
is good reason to believe that if a vote  
were taken upon the question in a man-  
ner which would give a free expression  
to the sentiments of all intelligent  
people, it would show a majority in  
favor of Sunday opening. The number  
of people in the churches who maintain  
the rigid observance of Sunday which  
used to prevail among a number of ex-  
cellent church organizations is now very  
small. People who read secular books  
and papers, walk or ride for recreation,  
or make calls on Sunday, are in no  
position to denounce an opening of the  
world's fair which does not involve the  
running of machinery. Much less are  
those people who are fighting Sunday  
opening as Christian organizations war-  
ranted in proclaiming what every in-  
telligent person knows to be a reckless  
and inexcusable exaggeration.

SOME OF THE ESTEEMED BUT UNTHINKING  
CONTEMPORARIES ARE PRAISING THE LEGISLA-

ture of Ohio for having passed a law  
making hazing in colleges a misde-  
meanor. The act is an injudicious one,  
inasmuch as it sets the college hoodlum  
apart from the ordinary specimen of  
that class, placing a legal ratification, as  
it were, upon the position the college  
tough has assumed for himself. The  
first gentleman or "soph" who is ar-  
rested under the provisions of this act will  
be looked upon as a hero and a martyr,  
and will look back upon his incarceration  
in the same spirit as the captured  
soldier recalls his imprisonment at the  
hands of the enemy. If he were con-  
victed of just a common act of assault  
and battery the moral effect would be  
much better, and the ends of justice  
better served.

THE reception of the Spanish Princess  
Eulalia, in Washington, about which  
there has been so much talk, was simpli-  
fied by the lady's natural tact and  
gracious manners, showing that a true  
lady is equal to every emergency. It is  
proper to add that the manner of her  
reception was entirely appropriate and  
everything was done in a decorous and  
dignified way. From all accounts, the  
Princess is a charming woman, and she  
has evidently made a very favorable  
impression on those who have come in  
contact with her.

Did you ever see the digging of a cellar  
or a sewer trench going on that there was  
not a fair-sized crowd of men looking  
on? And have you noticed how many peo-  
ple stand around and watch the men at  
work on Mount Pleasant? The watchers  
are patient, observant, and apparently  
deeply interested. What is it about them?  
Perhaps the answer to this question lies  
in the remark of a gentleman, who said,  
"There is something very fascinating in  
watching other people work." Observe  
the fine philosophy of this observation.  
There is nothing fascinating in work itself.  
The men who handle picks and shovels do  
not find anything attractive in it. The  
fascination is in watching them and in  
contemplating the line results that are pro-  
duced without any effort on the part of the  
watcher. The dignity of labor is never so  
apparent as when contemplated from a dis-  
tance. There is something very fascinating  
in watching other people work.

DR. TALMAGE stated a few days ago that  
he should resign the pastorate of Taber-  
nacle Church to-day unless provision were  
made for the immediate payment of the  
church's floating debt of \$100,000. "I am  
tired," he said, "of the strain and suspense,  
and have come to the conclusion that if  
this money cannot be raised by Sunday it  
cannot be raised at all under my ministry.  
And so I determined to end the struggle  
right there." Officers of the church ex-  
pressed the opinion that the money would  
be raised.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Courage for Anything.  
She—You are not afraid to ask papa, are you?  
He—Afraid! The idea of you doubting my  
courage when I had the bravery to ask you!

## Still Seeking Information.

Tommy—Say, paw.  
Mr. Figg—Well?  
Tommy—Is slow favors the easiest to catch!

## Nontelephonable.

"I'd like to tell that big duffer what I think of  
him, but I don't think it would be safe."  
"Why don't you use the telephone?"  
"You afraid it would be more than the tele-  
phone could stand, either?"

## Elevating Influence.

"There didn't seem to be no chance for a man  
to rise in our business," said Mr. Heedee, "but  
since they introduced this here idea of titillat-  
ing stumps by dynamite some of the horny-hand  
artificers of a strain is a strain most every day  
somewhere or other."

## Not So Easy.

"Well, old man, four thousand dollars for ten  
minutes' work is not so bad."  
"Ten minutes' work," ejaculated the successful  
prize-fighter, "is 's'pose you forget that I have had  
to make no less'n 487 speeches in the last two  
months, besides all the newspaper fellows I've  
had to talk to. I guess you think us pugilists  
has got a puddin'?"

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

REV. ROBERT MCALL, D. D., founder of  
the McAll missions in Paris, died last week,  
aged seventy-one.

SOME one asked the daughter of the  
Duke of Veragua what she liked best of all  
she saw during her stay in Chicago. "Oh,"  
she said, "I like the Wild Bill best of all, I do  
not like de functions at all, za be so all  
alike and so tiresome."

A RECENTLY issued circular states that  
Philip Armour & Co. received \$102,000,000  
from "distribution sales" in the last twelve  
months, made \$12,000,000 worth of gold, and  
had 5,500,000 worth of silver, and 1,000,000  
worth of copper. That establishment sizes up pretty  
well with the fair itself.

The Shah's favorite wife is named Anizeh  
Doudlet. She was a woman of lowly ori-  
gin, but bright, intelligent and courageous.  
She has never tried to meddle with  
politics, but she has a secret love for the  
life to please and attract her royal hus-  
band. Her income is \$50,000 a year.

When John Kuskin expressed surprise  
that "a coxcomb should ask 200 guineas for  
flinging a pot of paint in the public's face,"  
Mr. Whistler used him, and got damages in  
the sum of £1,000. Mr. Whistler's  
opinion on the selection of Ruskin as laureate  
has not been publicly expressed.

COL. E. T. DAWSON, of Grand Forks, N.  
D., owns the first military order issued by  
General Grant. It is a simple document, is  
No. 1, dated July 2, 1861, appointing Mr.  
Leahy quartermaster and commander of the  
Twenty-first Illinois. It is signed Col.  
U. S. Grant, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Dawson  
has refused \$2,000 for it.

LUTIE MAIR, of Berwick, Pa., is the vic-  
tim of the lie that by collecting 1,000,000  
canceled stamps one can get \$500. She  
gathered the required number in about  
three years' time, after having made her-  
self a nuisance to everybody about her.  
When she failed to find the purchaser  
with the \$500, she grew melancholy and it  
is feared that she will lose her mind.

THE czar's favorite palace is Tsarkosselo,  
a place so beautiful that a description of it  
reads like a page of "The Arabian Nights."  
The building stands in grounds which are  
eighty miles in circumference. Some of the  
rooms are wainscoted with lapis lazuli,  
and the floors are of ebony, inlaid with  
mother of pearl. The corridors are hung  
with the rarest tapestries and silk curtains,  
and all the metal work is silver.

EDGAR SCOTT, son of the late Thomas A.  
Scott, on completing his twenty-one years  
last August, came into the income of \$1,000-  
000. At twenty-five years of age his income  
will be doubled and his prospective fortune  
will be very large. He usually spends his  
time at the Har Harbor. But he has this  
year purchased a steam yacht, in which he  
will, during the summer months, visit  
Sweden and Norway. It was his mother's  
desire that he should travel.

THOMAS FLETCHER DENNIS, a Wash-  
ington pension expert, writes in the May  
Form that private pension bills have re-  
cently been introduced in Congress to ben-  
efit "soldiers, stepmothers, stepfathers,  
foster-mothers, children over sixteen years  
of age, soldiers who had deserted, women  
not legally married to soldiers, women who  
had been divorced from their soldier hus-

bands; soldiers who had served less than  
ninety days, and soldiers not disabled  
from any cause." Mr. Dennis also tells of  
a case in which the supposed widow of a  
missing soldier applied for a pension only  
to learn that her husband was still living  
and had already applied for pension on his  
own account from an address which was  
promptly furnished to her.

GEN. ALFRED ALEXANDER DODDS, the  
French commander, who has just subdued  
King Behanzin, of Dahomey, is of English  
extraction, and has considerable negro  
blood in his veins. He had his military  
education in France, was made a captain in  
1855, and a colonel in 1857. Since 1871 he  
has been in service in Senegal, with the  
exception of a campaign in Tonquin, in  
November last he was made a general, in  
recognition of his services in the Dahomey  
war.

The following story of Carlyle is told by  
Lord Houghton, the Viceroy of Ireland,  
whose father was a friend of the great  
Scottishman: It appeared that the grim old  
Carlyle hermit had once, when a child,  
saved in a teacup three bright halfpence.  
But a poor old Shetland beggar with a bare  
arm came to the door one day. Carlyle  
gave him all his treasure at once. In after  
life, in referring to the incident, he used to  
say: "The feeling of happiness was most  
intense; I would give \$100 now to have that  
feeling for one moment back again."

THE most curious oil well ever known,  
except it may be the famous Sunday well  
in Venango county, Pennsylvania, which  
never yielded a drop of oil except on the  
first day of the week, is in Wheeler canyon,  
California. It is known as the Lunatic  
oil spring. When the new moon appears  
this spring begins to flow out, which in-  
creases in volume as the moon grows.  
When the moon is at its full the spring  
runs three barrels out of oil a day. The  
quantity decreases with the waning of the  
moon, and the yield of oil ceases entirely  
when the moon's last quarter is past. This  
phenomenon appears as regularly as the  
phases of the moon.

With a \$10.00 rod  
And a 6.00 reel,  
With a 2.00 line,  
And a 4.00 creel;  
A book full of 2.00  
And 4.00 flies,  
Away with his 12.00 ticket he lies.  
Thus he spends \$40.00 ere he starts out,  
And returns in a week  
with.....10 worth of trout.  
But a blank won't saup-  
ply  
The thirty-nine ninety—the sum he is shy.  
—San Francisco News Letter.

## SQUIRE'S VIEW OF THE GEARY ACT.

The Senator Thinks China Could Safely Apply  
a Like Law to Americans.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Senator Squire, of  
Washington, who is here, was asked if  
he apprehended any danger to the mission-  
aries or other American residents in China  
as a result of the enforcement of the Chi-  
nese exclusion act.

"No, I do not," was his reply. "Of course,  
it is impossible to predict what might hap-  
pen. There have been riots in China be-  
fore, but I do not believe that riots or dis-  
turbances dangerous to the lives of Ameri-  
cans will grow out of the exclusion act.  
There is, it seems to me, a misapprehension  
of the Geary law in the East. Here you do  
not fully appreciate the importance of  
some such law as this. With the Chinese  
being smuggled across the British border  
and through our State by the wholesale,  
and with many of them bringing opium,  
some strong measure was necessary.

"I believe in fair play for the Chinaman.  
He is a first-class immigrant, but he should  
be treated like a human being and not a  
beast. Under the old method no Chinaman  
could be identified by a certificate,  
I, for one, would not object to  
issuing this Geary act with a million  
and making it work both ways. Let the  
Chinese government require all Americans  
in that country to register and file photo-  
graphs, and not object to such a law  
as that. Then both nations would be on  
an equal footing. Americans in China  
would be strongly protected by a Chinese  
Geary law. There are only about one thou-  
sand Americans in all China.

"Nobody expects the United States gov-  
ernment to deport all the Chinese in the  
country back to China. That the govern-  
ment did not expect to do this is shown by  
the fact that Congress appropriated only  
\$100,000 for the expense of the exclu-  
sion movement. One of the California Senators  
wanted \$400,000, but it was thought that  
\$100,000 would be sufficient. If the govern-  
ment will show that it means to do what  
it said when it passed the Geary law, and if it will promptly  
arrest and deport some of the Chinese, say  
only a few, a dozen or so, for instance, the ef-  
fect on the remaining Chinese will be as  
good as if all were arrested at once and  
sent back. They will see that the govern-  
ment is in earnest, and will flock by the  
thousands to register. Of course, they can-  
not now legally register, but Congress,  
next winter, can so amend the law as to  
extend its provisions and lengthen the time  
limit, so that all the Chinese can register."

## SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

Paying Teller McCullough, of the State Bank  
of St. Louis, Killed by a Thief.

St. Louis, May 20.—At Woodstock, a sub-  
urb of this city, just before dawn this  
morning, Benjamin McCullough, paying  
teller of the State Bank of St. Louis, was  
shot and killed by a burglar. Apparently  
Mr. McCullough heard the burglar, and,  
arising to protect his property, secured a  
shotgun. The burglar, evidently, left the  
house, and Mr. McCullough followed him  
to a yard, where a scuffle took place, in  
which the length of the shotgun prevented  
its use while the burglar's revolver came  
into play and a bullet was sent crashing  
through McCullough's brain. The murderer  
escaped. President Charles Parsons, of  
the State bank, has offered \$1,000 for the  
capture of the murderer. The State will  
probably add \$500 to this and the Bank  
Clerks' Association has decided to do the  
same, and will also pay \$1,000 to the family  
of the murdered man.

## Industrial Union.

At the last meeting of the Industrial  
Union Mrs. George W. Sloan and Mrs.  
Charles R. Williams were added to the  
board of directors. It was decided to for-  
mally open the union in about two weeks  
with a reception, at which time it would  
be shown in its practical working order.  
In order that there may be a good supply of  
articles all consignors who will have their  
ready for that time are asked to send their  
names to Mrs. E. F. Hodges, No. 132 North  
Meridian street, Mrs. Harvey Bates, Jr., No.  
316 North Meridian street, or to Mrs.  
Charles Comstock, No. 429 North Delaware  
street, and they will be notified of the ex-  
act time of the opening. The managers  
expect to have a lunch room down town, in  
time, where home-made viands of the most  
delicious sort will be served, for the be-  
nefiting the work will be similar to that  
conducted by women's exchanges through-  
out the country.

## Service of Song.

There will be a song service this evening  
at the First Presbyterian Church, with the  
following programme: Organ solo, "Nacht-  
stuck," Schumann; Miss Gertrude Herd-  
man; quartet, Festival Te Deum No. 7 in E  
flat, Beck; baritone solo, "Abide with Me,"  
Shelley; Mr. Edward Nell; organ solo,  
"O God, Be Merciful to Me," Wagner; Con-  
sider and Hear Me," F. Schumann; organ  
solo, "Rock of Ages," Barri; Miss May Johnson;  
violin solo, "Hercules," Bennett; Mr. H. H.  
Henderson; quartet, "How Firm a Foundation,"  
Adams; organ postlude, march from "Tann-  
hauser," Wagner. The members of the  
quartet are Miss May Johnson, Miss Wini-  
Willard, Mr. W. F. Woelker and Mr.  
Emil Steinhauser.

## Point in Palmistry.

There is some truth in palmistry as a  
science. Thus if a young fellow can get a  
pretty girl to give him her hand he can tell  
the name of her future husband.